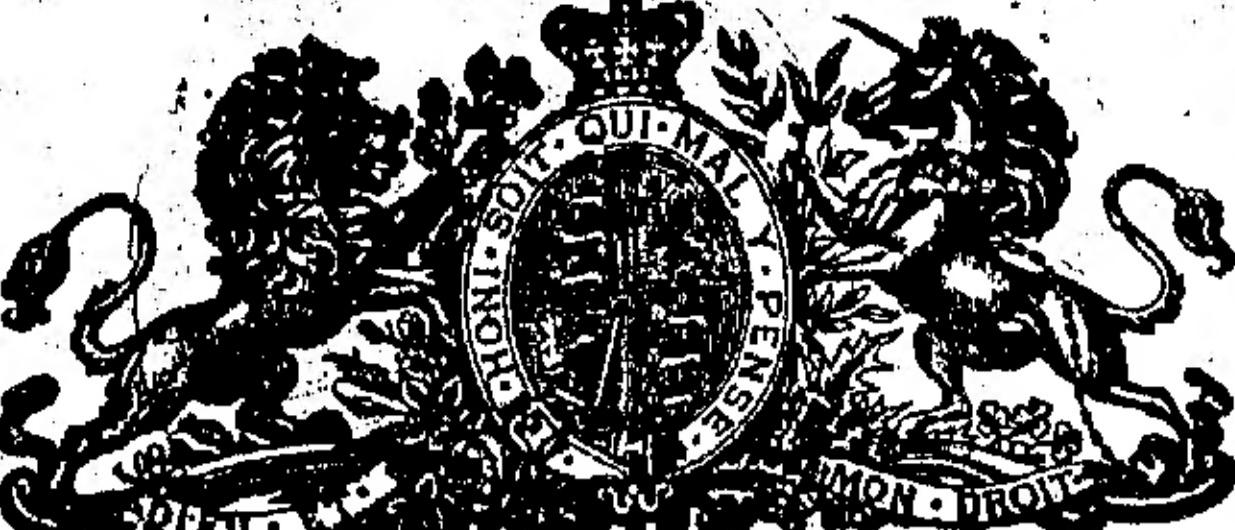


CHINA

THE



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 4011.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALABAR, 8
Lombard Street, Cornhill, Gt. London, E.C.
4, Old Jewry, E.C.
Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall St.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WILSON,
100 Broadway.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.
CHINA.—Searle, Quelch & Campbell,
Amoy, Galle & Co., Foochow, Hedge
& Co., Shanghai, Lane, Crawford
& Co., and Kelly & Co., Manila, C.
HENKEMAN & Co., Macao, L. A. da
Graça.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF
7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848,
— and —
BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854,
AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF
30TH APRIL, 1862.

Francs. £ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL,...80,000,000 8,200,000
RESERVE FUND,...20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St.,
E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Mar-
seilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta,
St. Denis (île de la Réunion), Hong-
kong, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England,
Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the
monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed
Deposits at rates which may be ascertained
at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK- ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,...5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,...100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.
A. MOIERS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, . . . JAMES GREGG, Esq.
Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREGG,

Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, His-
torical, Mythological and General
Literary Reference.

BY

WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price: \$3.

Published.....KELLY & CO.
10 Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 3, 1876.

my10

FOR SALE.

... & Co. have opened
their first delivery of New
Costumes for the coming Season, to
which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-
made Costumes in a variety of
Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric,
White Brillante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric
Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress
Materials in all the newest
designs.

French Millinery of the latest
fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and
Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little
Wanzer" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

In One Lot, or in Lots to suit Purchasers.

THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and
LAND belonging to the BIEN HOA
SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), con-
sisting of:-

FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with accessories
complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper
Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines
with Independent Engines, Concretors,
etc., etc., etc.

Machines for Adjusting and Fitting,
Turning Lathe, Boring Machine, &c.,
&c., &c.

One Gas Machine.

One Steam-Crane.

Spare Materials, Iron and Copper Pipes
of various dimensions, &c., &c.

One Tug Boat, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good
order.

One Steam Launch.

Fifteen large native Cargo Boats, in good
order.

The Land and Buildings of the Estate,
situated on the River.

The Estate of Lacan Bienhoa Province,
comprising an area of about 300 Hectars,
mostly cultivated.

Marseille SAUSAGE, { Quite Fresh.
Lyon SAUSAGE, { Quite Fresh.
MESS PORK in barrels of 100 lbs., or
by retail.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PRO-
PRIETORS' BRANDY.

BISQUIT Dubouché BRANDY.

St. Emilion Dinner CLARET.

Haut Sauterne, WHITE WINE.

ANCHOVIES in oil.

Superior CLARET, bottled by the Under-
signed, 82 per doz.

TUNNY FISH, in oil.

Superior WHITE VINEGAR.

TAPIOCA.

Julienne SOUP, in 1 lb. Tin.

TRUFFLES.

MACARONI & VERMICELLI.

French extra fine TOBACCO.

Just Landed Ex S. S. "AVIA."

PEPPERMINT, quarts and pints.

BEN'DICTINE, quarts and pints.

French CHAI PIPE.

Raspail's extra fine LIQUOR.

French Smoked HAMS.

Solsois BEANS.

VANILLA.

CLARET from Bordeaux.

" " Marseilles.

To Suit Purchasers.

Raspail's GENUINE LIQUOR from
Paris.

Fine White BREAD, in loaves and rolls,
manufactured from the finest California
Flour, and in the Parisian fashion.

F. VINCENT,

French Bakery, No 2, Peel Street.

Hongkong, May 3, 1876.

je2

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

FOR SALE:

THE SOCIETY'S PIANO. May be
seen in the CITY HALL. Tenders
to be sent to the Undersigned before the
15th instant.

R. G. ALFORD,
Hon. Secretary.

2 Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 3, 1876.

my10

INTIMATIONS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-
TION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND

CHINA GAZETTE."

IT WILL BE THE

CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA

and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO

ADVERTISERS

IS OBVIOUS

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETRES,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately
adjusted under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at
reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

sp28

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND

STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF

COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S

STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,

Essen (Germany.)

SOLE AGENT for China,

F. PEIL,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOGNE

(Germany.)

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and touching
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail-Steamer "CITY OF
PEKING" will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 15th May, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers' Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York, and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mita Bihi S. S. Company
will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 15th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Fraya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 15, 1876. my15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCMATIC," will be des-
patched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, on THURSDAY, the 1st June,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Fraya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. my1

For Sale.

BISCUIT FLOUR.

AN Excellent FOOD for INFANTS and
CHILDREN.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY
Co., LIMITED.
In Tins Containing 6 lbs.
Hongkong, April 8, 1876. my8

FOR SALE.

200 Casks CLARET from BORDEAUX.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.
BUDDHISM, Its HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1876.

FOR SALE.

1 VERY Handsome PHAETON.
1 Set Double HARNESS, nearly new.
1 Set Single HARNESS.
Apply to
L. MALLORY,
No. 2, St. John's Place.
Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTES
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$35 per case (1 dozen).
Pints, \$16 " " 32 "
5 per cent. discount on 20 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY.
\$12 per case (1 dozen).

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1876. my2

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.
China Mail Office.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
thereon, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an Interest Dividend of 15 % to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash, ALL THE PROFITS of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matsheads, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1730.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OYMPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1875.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

After this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of Instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first
class risk, and to the extent of \$15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 2, 1876.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.
China Mail Office.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China,
Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. my1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MAC. HEATON,
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of
\$10,000 on any Building, or
Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31,
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of
Miss GARRETT.

The Store and Precincts, Nos. 42 and 44,
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of
Messrs DUBOT & Co.

The Dwelling House and Office, No. 1,
Wyndham Street.

(Also with occupation from 1st May next.)

The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street,
now in the occupation of Mr HAUSCHILD.

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace, at present in the occupation of
Dr STOUT.

The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough
Street, occupation from 1st June.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

TO RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES and Godown, No. 50, Praya,
lately occupied by Messrs TAYLOR &
THOMPSON. Also OFFICE and Godown
situated in the rear of the Messengers
Maritime Office.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zetland Street.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

Intimations.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

VOL. IV, NO. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included,

\$6.60.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language.

The Folklore of China.

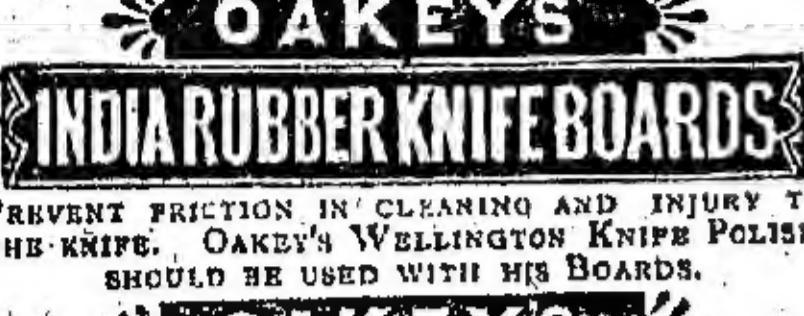
Prose—The Cleopatra of China.

An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty
Years of Foreign Intercourse with
China.

One Page from Chot Foo-tze.

The Expedition of the Mongols Against
Java in 1292, A.D.

Intimations.



PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. IT IS THE KNIFE WHICH IS USED FOR CUTTING, PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D. 1/-, 2/- AND 4/- EACH.



(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, ETC. TABLETS 6D. EACH.



IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & 1D. BOXES.



JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
4m76 1w 52t 4m77

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER
WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 100 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,
Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing
and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Preserved Provisions,
Wines and Spirits,
Ale and Beers,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wauzer" and the
"Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City
of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany invoices and balances drawn for 60 days' sight.

Pearls not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,
Paternoster Row, London.

19fe76 1w 52t 19fe77

Unparalleled Success of
Goodall's World-Renowned
HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
YORKSHIRE RELISH.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.
The most delicious Sauce in the
World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. Norley, Hongkong.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
The best, cheapest and most
agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.
The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best, and indispensable to every household and an estimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious puddings without Eggs. Pasty without Butter, and beautiful light Pastries without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
Leeds, England.

12,879 1w 52t 12,679 1w 52t 11,679

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & F. ATKINSON'S
ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET
—and STEPHANOTIS, EAU DE
COLOGNE—LAVENDER
WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA.
Sold by all first class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"
printed in seven colours.

16ap76.

Best Food for Infants,
supplying the

HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NUTRITION
in the most digestible and convenient form.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

20jun75 3

THE BEST SEEDS
ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON & SONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS
BEST QUALITY
ONLY.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND
PRICED LISTS POST FREE
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

NO AGENTS
SER TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET
AND NO RETAILER OR WHOLESALE
DEALER IS GRANTED EXCLUSIVE

PACKETS 3/- VEGETABLE SEEDS
SPECIALY 2/- 2/- 2/- 2/- 2/- 2/-
SELECTED FLOWER SEEDS
FOR EVERY CLIMATE. FARM & GRASS SEEDS
EACH 1/- 2/- 2/- 2/- 2/- 2/-
EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND
MOST SUITABLE KINDS.

SUTTON & SONS THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

M. H. MESSRS. SUTTON'S CATALOGUES MAY BE OBTAINED
AT THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL.

N. B.—Messrs. Sutton's Catalogues may
be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4m76 1m 12t 4m77

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected coffee, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast table with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in 1 lb. and 1½ lb. packets and tins (not damageable by tins), labelled thus:

James Epps & Co.,

HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Piccadilly.
Works: Kustom Road and Camden
Town, London.

6my76 1w 52t 6my77

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physician of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. —See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite harmless to animal life, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Flies, Beetles, Mosquitos, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Keating's

Persian Insect-

Destroying Powder.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite harmless to animal life, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Flies, Beetles, Mosquitos, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Keating's

Persian Insect-

Destroying Powder.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

TESTIMONIAL.
To Mr. THOMAS KEATING.
Harper, 7th March, 1871.

SIR.—My two little girls, aged respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

Agents—

Hongkong, Messrs. WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, " WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Export Agents,

NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,

107, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

28au76 12 26t 28au76

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON.

EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals
carefully executed.

June 30

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.THE Colonial Presupplied with New
Papers, Books, Types, Ink, Prism,Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMUNI-
CATION AGENT.11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

For Sale.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

On and after this Date, the Price of our ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN.

Ice Depot, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, May 4, 1876. my18

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.

On and after this Date, the Retail Price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

JOHN F. HORGAN,
Agent.Tudor Ice House,
Hongkong, May 4, 1876. ff.J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Cordova, 1872.
Lima, 1872; Vienna, 1873.ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipani, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Kiss Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia;

Jasmine, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS' FLORIDA WATER, a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSONS' QUININE HAIR LOTION, a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSONS' ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER, a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSONS' QUININE TOOTH POWDER, VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GLYCERINE CREAM,

and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CATHERINE.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

22au75 13t No.2

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

Pancreatic Emulsion
AND
Pancreatin.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Sold by them and all Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the World.

29m75 1

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamer

"LEONOR."

Captain ARANGUREN, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 6th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1876. my18

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamer

"DOUGLAS."

Captain BYRNE, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1876. my18

FOR LONDON.

The 3/3 L. 1 German Barque

"J. H. JESSEN."

Captain RAMMUSSEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, May 6, 1876.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

BERTHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Biss—Melschers & Co.

ALZIA, German barque, Capt. Lehniyser.

LARKE, British barque, Captain John Jackey—Broadreach, Anthony & Co.

TARTAR, German brig, Capt. Kaetters.

—Melschers & Co.

OTAGO, British barque, Capt. F. Hadden.

LUDWIGA, German barque, Captain Matisse—Wm. Pitman & Co.

MARGARITA, British ship, Capt. Owens.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

HOPE, British barque, Captain Boulton.

—Gib, Livingston & Co.

COMET, American ship, Captain William B. Bry.

WILLIAM MANSON, British barque, Capt. G. King—Admirson, Bell & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 6, Lombardy, Brit. steamer, 1726, E. M. Gillson, Bombay April 18, Gall 23, Penang 28, and Singapore 30, Malls and General.—P. & Q. S. N. Co.

May 6, Leonor, Spanish steamer, 408, V. Aranguren, Takao May 4, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

May 6, Douglas, British steamer, 864, Burnie, Foochow May 3, Amoy 4, Swatow 5, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

May 6, Jedah, British steamer, 894, J. L. Clark, Singapore April 23, and Saigon May 1, Rice.—GEE CHEONG HONG.

DEPARTURES.

May 6, Gavial, for Europe, &c., 6, Stadt Amsterdam, for Hankow.

6, Norme, for Swatow.

6, Heron, for Saigon.

6, H.M.S. Juno, for cruise.

CLEARED.

Yesso, for Swatow &c.

Blue Bell, for Singapore.

Dora, for Sula.

Ocean Chief, for Bangkok.

Pernambuco, for Saigon.

Tartar, for Whampoa.

Beethoven, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Lombardy, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Captain G. Watson, R.N., Messrs J. Silverlock, H. Phillips, J. Wilson, Mellish, J. Fresh, T. Sampson, Robinson, G. Oliver and J. Long; from Venice, Mr. and Mrs. Haslam; from Bombay, Messrs Deutzler, Meekly Mahomed, Peer Mahomed and Framjee Cowasji; from Gallo, Mr. Spencer; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Coutts, two children and European female servant, and Mr. W. Hurst; from Brindisi, Mr. R. Smith. For Yokohama: from Southampton, Mrs. Ramsey and three children, Miss Tatsumi, and Mr. W. Taylor.

Per Leonor, 530 Chinese.

Per Douglas, 52 Chinese.

Per Jedah, 8 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per Norma, 92 Chinese.

Per Fratonia, 16 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer Leonor reports: light winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Douglas reports:

light breeze and fine weather throughout.

In Foochow: Europe; In Amoy: Flintshire, Agamemnon and Carlisle; in Swatow: Epesoma and Foochow.

The British steamer Jedah reports: left Singapore on 23rd ultimo at 5 p.m., experienced light variable winds and fine weather.

To Saigon, which we reached on the 26th ultimo, at 10 p.m. Left again on Monday at 9 a.m., in the river passed the British ship Fontenay, bound up, and a French transport; off Cape Padar on the 2nd passed a schooner-rigged steamer bound South, on the 3rd spoke Siam ship Young Sam, from Bangkok to Hongkong. To Vapora experienced light variable winds and fine weather, thence to port fresh N.E. and E. winds with dull overcast weather and frequent squalls of wind and rain. Arrived at 8.30 a.m. this morning. Bars. Asia and Duna arrived at Saigon on the 31st ultimo, and Montgomeryshire was to leave for Hongkong on the 2nd inst.

NOON.—Sale of Stock-in-trade and Household Furniture, of Mr. B. R. Stanford, Shipwright, at Spring Gardens.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdett; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month.—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays, in each Month (and Fifth, if any)—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays.—At 8 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5.30 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and Exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

St. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A.—Service at 5 P.M. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Litany, Anti-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDRY HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundry House, West Point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Welling-ton Street. Very Reverend G. Burghigton. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 6, Benediction.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West Point.—Rev. B. Vigano. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Yesso leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Singapore leaves for Cocktown, Brisbane and Sydney.

4 p.m.—Leonor leaves for Manila (direct).

Archives leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

Auctions.

Noon.—Sale of Stock-in-trade and Household Furniture, of Mr. B. R. Stanford, Shipwright, at Spring Gardens.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respectfully drawn to the fact that a copy of the China Mail has for some time past been placed on board of every Steamer and Sailing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour.

Facilities which have recently been placed within the reach of Captains and Officers of Ships have resulted in a material increase to the Subscription List of the Mail amongst the shipping in port; and as special arrangements have been made to increase the usefulness of the Shipping List and to extend the circulation in the Bay, these advantages will be at once apparent to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.40 p.m.

BIRTH.

On the 25th March, at Foresthill, the Wife of SAMUEL HARLEY CHESHIRE, of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 26th March, at Mentone, JANE ASBURY HOBSON, beloved and only Daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin Hobson, formerly Medical Missionary in China, aged 31.

For SAIGON.—

Per THINGVALLA, at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 6th Inst.

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—

Per NORDEN, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th Inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per RAJANATTIANUHAR, at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th Inst.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876.

THE memorial of the Literary Chancellor of Szeobuen very clearly shows that an official who should be one of the best educated and most enlightened men in China could not compete in point of general knowledge and common sense with a village school-boy in England. It is most deeply to be regretted that an official holding the position of Literary Chancellor of a province in the Middle Kingdom at large, probably, as Great Britain, should display such deplorable ignorance, pride, and conceit, as is evidenced in this predicta document. The writer is in a functionary ranking with the Governor General and Tartar Commander he is specially appointed by the Emperor, and his duties are to supervise the studies of the candidates for office in his province, and to confer degrees. Under these circumstances, when it is considered that the appointment of all officers in China is theoretically, at all events, founded on literary merit, too much importance cannot be attached by foreigners desirous of seeing the nation advance, to the knowledge, attainments, and largeness of ideas of the Literary Chancellors in the Empire, and when we

see one of them deliberately inditing such a memorial as this, only deep sorrow can be felt for the man, and for the country in which he exercises so much influence.

So long as officials of this kind have the control of affairs in China, it is useless to expect the nation to move, in the direction of enlightenment and civilisation.

If the memorial had been written by a Tartar General, or any other official whose duty is rather in the field than in the school, it would not have been matter of so much surprise, but such a lucubration coming from one of the chief officials in the Kingdom, who is specially charged with the training of students for official posts, can only be viewed with profound astonishment by those who are not sufficiently well acquainted with Chinese matters to expect such things.

The man is also a wilful perverter of the truth. It is too much even for residents in China to believe that a Literary Chancellor of the Empire is so ignorant of its history, or of Chinese feeling towards foreigners, as not to know that the Emperor did not make a treaty with us out of the "vast benevolence of his Government," and that all our successes against the Chinese were not due to mere good luck; and yet this Chancellor "sighs to think" that on these accounts the Treaty with us now exists, and the Chinese troops were defeated by the foreigners! Passing on, the Chancellor expresses a hope that his Government will take advantage of the opportunity of the hearts of the people being inflamed against the "barbarians" to send official circulars in all directions, informing every one of the evil propensities of the foreigners, so that the indignation of all may be aroused. "Let the high Provincial Authorities," he goes on, "be instructed to burn all foreign churches, and lead on the people to exterminate the 'wicked brood.' The memorialist gives seven reasons why they should go to war with the foreigners, as follows:—

Mr Mounsey, the newly-appointed Secretary of Legation at Yedo, will leave in May, via San Francisco. Mr Mounsey has had considerable experience in the Diplomatic Service, his last post being Senior Second Secretary to H.M. Embassy in Paris, and in 1873 he was Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna. The five Student Interpreters whose appointments we lately noticed, will proceed by the C. & O. mail in April. Mr McCarty proceeds to Yokohama, and Messrs Jordan, Bourne, Brady and Hosie to Peking. Dr S. Wells Williams, the Chinese Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, leaves America in April to resume his duties.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the new commercial route from Russia to China is already worked up, and a caravan of wheat is soon to start from Omsk. This is the beginning of the execution of Colonel Sozofsky's contract to supply the Gutochen provinces with 12,000 teometers of wheat. This wheat is sent under the protection of a sotnia of Cossacks (100 men). The Russian merchants also convey at the same time large quantities of other goods. The reason of the delay in the departure of the first caravan was that the merchants not having a sufficient amount of goods awaited the arrival of more from Russia. The gravity of this news cannot fail to attract the attention of our English merchants, who henceforth may find more difficulty in competing with Russian trade in China and Central Asia.

From the reports made to the Board of Trade by the principal officers of mercantile marine at the ports of London, Dublin, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Shields, Plymouth, Newcastle, Glasgow, and Cardiff for South Wales it is satisfactory to find that (Dublin alone excepted) the load-line has been universally marked on all outward-bound ships, and that in the opinion of the officers it is a bona fide load-line, really representing the approximate point to which ship may with safety be loaded. In the case of Dublin it has not been adopted universally, even in the foreign trade, and vessels occasionally clear without it. It is said that the masters in general like the idea of having the load-line distinctly marked on the vessel, as it prevents an owner from finding fault with them for presumed overloading. The seamen, however, either from apathy or ignorance, treat the matter with indifference, being, as a rule, more concerned to know that the ship is a good one and well commanded, and that they will be properly paid.

There is yet some hope of the *Vanguard* being restored to the list of Her Majesty's ships, as we hear of a scheme for carrying out the great work of raising the vessel being nearly ripe for execution. The preliminaries of a contract between the Admiralty and a civil engineer have been satisfactorily arranged. Should this contract be finally entered into, it is hoped that operations may be commenced not later than May next.

Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., Principal Medical Officer at Madras, is named for the vacancy among the honorary physicians to Her Majesty. Dr. Gordon has seen much service in India and Africa, and had medical charge of the force under Sir Charles Stavely which was left in occupation of Tientsin in 1860-61.

The Sydney papers contain a copy of the testimonial presented to Captain Ferries, of the *Zealandia* (str.), the pioneer of a new line between the Colonies and San Francisco, by the passengers, describing the voyage from London as being of the most agreeable nature. Captain Ferries formerly commanded the *Tartar* (str.), employed in the China trade.

CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME.

(From our London Correspondent.)

London, March 31st 1876.

There certainly appears to be some general interest awakening in Europe with regard to affairs in China. For some time past, as you are aware, attention in England has been directed to that country in consequence of the Margary tragedy; and it is evident that Germany and Russia have also an eye to increasing their powers and influence in the Celestial Empire. A special telegram has been forwarded by Reuter from Berlin expressive of the general satisfaction which is felt at the determination of the German Government to send a large naval force to the extreme East. The forces are all to meet at Hongkong towards the middle of May, so you will have them with you shortly after you are in receipt of my present letter. The reason assigned for the despatch of this force was that it might assist the Chinese in putting down piracy; but it is clear that there is some *arrise pince* in the matter. It is not likely that Germany would send so large a force for such a purpose; while, on the other hand, we know she has been seeking redress in regard to the Anna affair; and by latest accounts it seems that she is about to demand a revision of her treaty with China—as I presume this must be the meaning of the telegram recently received from China to the effect that she had "retired" from her treaty. Russia has evidently a good eye also towards the extreme East; and it is not likely that at the present time she will be forgetful of the jealous policy she has always maintained towards it. According to the *Times* correspondent, a joint Stock Company is about to be formed at Moscow with a capital of 2,000,000 rubles for the purpose of establishing factories in the interior of China, "instead of following the old plan of storing their goods at the border town of Kastan." It is of course impossible to surmise what this may indicate until the details are issued, but, combined with the fact recently mentioned that the Russian Government contemplated subsidizing steamers to trade with China by paying the amount of their dues through the Suez Canal, it shows that Russia is as anxious as ever to maintain her prestige in the East. France, at the present moment, is not disposed to push her policy abroad so much as in former times; but still it is not likely

that she will be willing to remain perfectly quiescent while other nations are on the move.

I am sorry to say that commercial affairs here look anything but encouraging, especially in regard to the prospects of the Eastern trade. Everyone is complaining of the extreme stagnation which exists in all directions, and which is generally felt to be the reaction from the over speculative ness of the last two or three years. So far as the China Trade is concerned it might fairly be attributed to over speculation of the last decade, and it is unfortunately very difficult to see where any improvement is to take place, especially as the depreciation of Silver difficulty has now come upon the top of all the other adverse circumstances affecting the China Trade.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

May 6, 1876.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.

Li Akwai, a ship-scraping, was charged with assaulting a fellow tradesman. The complainant, it appeared, had obtained a job to scrap a foreign ship for \$6. Subsequently the defendant went and offered his services for \$5 and supplanted the complainant, who went to remonstrate with him, complaining that this was the third time he had done a similar thing. The defendant became angry, took up an oar and struck him, knocking three of his teeth out. He complained to the Police and the defendant was arrested on a warrant. The defendant was sent to one month's hard labour and to be fined \$20, also to pay \$20 amends to the injured man.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

The seven men arrested for making a murderous assault on some chair-coolies and on the Police on the 2nd inst. at Peddar's Wharf were brought up on remand. Mr Holmes appeared for the defence of all the defendants except the 4th. F. C. Moheer Singh No. 533, was on the 2nd instant at Peddar's wharf. He saw some thirty men, looking like ordinary street coolies and carrying poles on their shoulders, come from the direction of the City Hall. They were walking quietly and were in a straggling body. There was, however, nothing unusual in them, and the Constable thought they were following their usual avocation of porters. At the wharf there were a number of chair-coolies with their chairs by them, waiting for hire. The 2nd defendant then walked up to one of them and deliberately struck him on the head with a bamboo pole, knocking him down. The Constable then ran to arrest him. He called out "tab, tab," and his compatriots responded, rushing up to the Constable, who had to release his prisoner in order to defend himself. The 2nd defendant then ran away followed by the Constable. When near Ice House Lane, he was stopped by a Chinese Constable, and Moheer Singh arrested him. He resisted violently, however, and threw Moheer Singh on the ground. The Constable blew his whistle and other Constables came to aid in securing the defendant. Mr G. Sharp stated that on the day in question he was driving Eastward; when near the Central Market, he saw symptoms of a general excitement, people looking out of the windows of their houses and rushing out to the front of their shops. Proceeding further on, Mr Sharp saw a crowd, and near the door of Messrs. Metcalf & Co., he saw a man lying down on the ground, and there were six or seven men around him, each trying his turn to beat him with bamboo. Mr Sharp pushed his way through the crowd and seized the 1st defendant, who threw what appeared to him to be a heavy stone at the man on the ground. Whether the stone hit the man, or what was its size, witness could not say. He seized the man who threw the stone, when an Indian came up to aid the seizure of the man, but he relinquished his hold to attend to something else. The first defendant was the man who threw the stone. The noise was great and there was a general excitement about the place. He should say the assault was a murderous one, and the wounded man was bleeding badly. Witness then took the man to the Station. In a short time the wounded man arrived at the Station; Mr Sharp then identified him as the man he saw lying on the ground, and had afterwards learnt that he was a Police Constable on duty in plain clothes. The case was then remanded till the 8th inst. Mr Holmes applied for bail on behalf of his clients on the ground that Dr Wharry had certified that the wounded man were not in danger. The Magistrate refused the application.

From enquiries we learn that the assault was made in consequence of some enmity which one class of chair-coolies had against another. It may not be known that these coolies have their localities within which to ply their chairs. Chinchew men are supposed to have a certain district, the Sunow another, the Hakkas another, and so on. They are not allowed to intrude on each other's localities. It seems that the Sunow coolies have stationed themselves about Peddar's Wharf, while the Suning, Sunoy, Yan Ping and Hop-ting people monopolise the Eastern section. When the Flying Squadron was here a brisk business was done by chair-coolies near the Seamen's Club. The Sunow men wishing to have a share of Jack's patronage trespassed on defined territory, hence frequent fights arose between the two orders of the chair-coolee fraternity, until it culminated in the men of the intruded district determining to make an indiscriminate attack on the trespassers. In giving vent to their vengeance they had, however, extended it to the Police, two of whom have been seriously hurt, while the intended victims escaped with comparative impunity.

The Straits.

(Singapore Times, April 25.)

H. F. M.'s steamer transport Africa, Captain Marquis, left the anchorage yesterday afternoon, en route to Hongkong and Macao.

H. M. S. *Modeste*, Capt. Buller, which has been away to Labuan since the 13th instant, returned to harbour yesterday

afternoon having left the above port on the 2nd inst.

In our last summary we dwelt at some length upon the repeated attacks which had been made upon the police stations in the *Negri Simbilan* by bands of depredators, who when the soldiers who were from time to time despatched to the assistance of the police approached were nowhere to be seen. We then directed attention to the necessity of putting an end to this lawlessness which succeeded in paralyzing trade; and in calculating from the minds of the natives that feeling of confidence which should be reposed in British rule. We are now glad to learn by our correspondent's letter dated Bassas 20th instant that the course which we suggested has been adopted; and H. E. the Governor who, as we announced, left for the scene of hostilities, has taken the bold and only course open to secure to the peaceable inhabitants protection from these incessant attacks, and to the native police that reliance upon the authorities which is the best incentive to the good conduct and subordination expected of them, namely the occupation of the disturbed districts by our troops, in sufficient numbers it is hoped, to prevent a possibility of any further disturbances. The latest news from the districts is gratifying; as no further attacks have been made, and it is to be hoped we have heard the last of this unpleasant affair.

We have had no further intelligence from Penang than that the Heir to the throne, Rajah Yusuf has been committing atrocities and inflicting brutal punishments for imaginary offences. It is stated that the Malay chiefs cut him off from the succession was through his acknowledged brutality. We trust his late offences will be carefully inquired into, and that no sentimental feelings will deter the authorities from dispensing justice.

An engagement in which the Spanish were most successful is reported from the Sooloo Islands. General Malcampo despatched on the 1st instant, a detachment into the interior of the country which attacked the enemy at Liang. The natives were completely routed; a piece of artillery which had been abandoned in a swamp by the Spaniards was recovered; the native artillery was captured and their loss was supposed to be considerable, whilst the loss of the Spaniards was only one killed and three wounded. The General reports that the climate has caused fever and dysentery in his ranks to a considerable extent. Later advices assure us that the Spanish troops left Sooloo town for Manila on the 17th instant, arriving there on the 19th and were received with great rejoicing. The *Diario* correspondent at Sooloo writing on the 17th instant, states that no further attack had been made, that two regiments of Infantry and four others have garrisoned the fort, and that it is proposed to form a settlement of friendly islanders, which it is hoped will secure peace.

We have had another of those chronic "scores" which seem to take possession of the natives; this time it consists in a fear that the Government is fully determined to deprive a few Chinamen of their heads, as a peace-offering which must be made before the bund of the waterworks here is completed. The police are endeavouring to calm the apprehension of the natives in that respect, and it is to be feared those who encourage such rumours have a method in their madness.

The Chinaman who was found guilty in May last of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Digby Dent in the Jail and sentenced to be hanged, but whose life was afterwards spared, has since been condemned for the murder of a native warden of the prison. He will be hanged for this latter crime on Monday morning next. Our author has lately been favoured with a visit from an alligator 6 ft. long. We are unable to ascertain what welcome intelligence the "little stranger" had to communicate, but it would be as well if the many seamen who take "a header" from the ship's side would refrain in future, at least until he has weighed anchor.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Lombardy*, Captain Gillson, from Bombay 18th, Galle 23rd, Penang 28th and Singapore 30th April, bringing the Home mails to the 1st March, arrived this morning.

We extract from our Indian Exchange the following telegraphic news:—

London, April 17.—The Prince of Wales was splendidly welcomed both at Malta and Gibraltar, to which latter place the Sultan of Morocco sent Envoys to meet His Royal Highness.

Twenty thousand colliers in Yorkshire and Derbyshire have struck against the reduction of wages.

Saint Petersburg, April 17.—The *Journal de Saint Petersburg* has reproduced a semi-official article published at Vienna in which it is declared that the *entente cordiale* between Austria and Russia continues; it therefore appeals to the public to discredit alarmist reports.

Washington, April 17.—The Emperor of Brazil has gone on a visit to New York.

Paris, April 18.—In consequence of the Spanish Government still insisting on the introduction of full religious liberty in Spain, parleying with the Vatican has been suspended.

Constantinople, April 18.—The Porte has again called the attention of the Great Powers to the attitude of Servia in organizing an army and thereby encouraging the insurgents.

Berlin, April 18.—The Emperor of Germany yesterday visited Queen Victoria at Coburg.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* declares that the agreement between the three Powers remains unbroken.

Madras, April 20.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught embarked at Gibraltar this morning for Cadiz.

Vienna, April 20.—The Turks officially admit that an attempt to re-victual Nisibis has proved a failure, after six days' fighting against 14,000 insurgents, the majority of them being Montenegrins.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—The Shah of Persia has abandoned the campaign against Merv, for which he was lately preparing.

Bach, April 20.—The P. & O. steamer *Deccan*, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

London, April 21.—The Prince of Wales has arrived at Spithead.

The death of Lord Lyttelton, by his own hand, is announced.

Vienna, April 21.—It is now doubted, as to whether the assertion of the Turks is correct, as to whether 7,000 of the Prince of Montenegro's troops aided the insurgents in the last six days' fighting.

To smoke, by relighting them, portions of cigars that have been extinguished, together with the system of blackened and juicy pipes constitutes the surest way of being affected by nicotine. Every smoker would do well if he could rinse his mouth after smoking. *A fortiori* is the same precaution applicable to smokers. For the same reason it would be well to subject pipes and bowls in which tobacco has been burned to frequent washing, either with ether, or with water mixed with alcohol or vinegar.

It is to be avoided. Cigars should be smoked in an amber, ivory, or porcelain mouthpiece.

To smoke, by relighting them, portions of cigars that have been extinguished, together with the system of blackened and juicy pipes constitutes the surest way of being affected by nicotine. Every smoker would do well if he could rinse his mouth after smoking. *A fortiori* is the same precaution applicable to smokers. For the same reason it would be well to subject pipes and bowls in which tobacco has been burned to frequent washing, either with ether, or with water mixed with alcohol or vinegar.

was, "Because some are rich and others are poor."

Too DEEP FOR HIM.—"What's de occasion of dat big smoke over dar?" enquired one colored man of another at the market recently. "Fire, sah," was the answer. "And what's de occasion of de fire?" "Combustum." "And what's combustum?" "My friend," replied the other, crossing his legs, "dar's heaps of things in this world that no nigger ever knew or ever will know, an' we'll change the subject to gooseberries."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 6, 1876.	
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash... 615	credit, 617
" Old Patna, cash... 607	credit, 610
" New Benares, cash... 610	credit, 612
" Old Benares, cash, 582	credit, 585
" New Malwa, cash, 580	credit, 585
" Allowance Taels, 24 c 48	
" Old Malwa, cash, 585	credit, 590
" Allowance Taels, 20 c 32	
CAMPHOR 15	
QUICKSILVER, 83 c 84	
SALTPETRE, 5.40 c 54	

Exchange.

BANK, 6 months' sight, ...	3/10
CREDIT, 6 months' sight, ...	3/10
ON CALICUTT, Bank demand, ...	1.22
BOMBAY, demand, ...	2.22
SHANGHAI, demand, ...	7.12
SHANGHAI, 30 days' sight, ...	7.2
BAR SILVER, 17, dwt., ...	—
SYCEES,	—
MEXICANS,	—
OLD GOLD,	26.80
ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS,	5.13
AUSTRALIAN SOVEREIGNS,	5.13
DISCOUNT,	7 c 9

Shares.

HONGKONG BANK, par.	

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="4" maxcspan="1" maxrspan

Portfolio.

TO IMMORTAL MUSIC.

Nay, Music, thou art young! Not long ago,
Thou hand but rounded to thy perfect form.
Thy virgin, sweet heart, was hardly warm,
And little knew of passion or woe.

Now, prescient darling of the world's old age—
Born to its gather'd wealth, its subtlety,
And sadness—that canst sound the soundless
seas?

Deeper than life of deepest thought can gauge.
Thy voice, well! Sarah serving among men,
Wakes strains in us immortal as thine own;
O say that will not vanish from our ken,
Fly out dim earth as older lights have flown,

And leave us dumb amidst the tattered spheres
With nothing lasting to the end but tears!

—Emily Pfeifer.

The noblest prayer is when one foremost
Grows only liker that he kneels before.

—From the German.

Aar tired!

There is a rest remaining. Hast thou sinned
evid?

There is a sacrifice. Lift up thy head,
The lovely world, and the over world alike,
Ring with a song eterno, a happy note,
“They Father loves thee.”

—Jean Ingelow.

The dial

Receives many shades, and each points to
the sun,
The shadows are many, the sunlight is one.
Life's sorrows still fluctuate: God's love
does not.

And His love is unchanged, when it changes
our lot.

—Lord Lytton.

In all our heat there wanteth not
coldness.

WHERE there are no trials there are no
consolations.

God will yet take account of the sel-
fishness of wealth; and his quarrel has yet
to be fought out.—Charles Kingsley.

God chooses that men should be tried,
but let a man beware of tempting his neigh-
bour. God knows how and how much, and
where and when. Man is his brother's
keeper, and must keep him according to his
knowledge.—George Macdonald.

LITTLE AS I know of Christ (and it is my
sin and shame that I know so little), I
would not exchange the learning of one
hour's fellowship with Christ for all the
learning of ten thousand universities during
ten thousand ages, even though angels were
to be my teachers.—John Brown.

LETTER says well—if you would believe,
you must crucify that question. Why
God would not have us full of where-
fore. And if you would believe, you must
go blindfold into God's command.
Abraham subscribes to a blank when the
Lord calls him out of his own country.—
Bridge.

As the rays come from the sun and yet
are not the sun, even so our love and pity,
though they are not God, but merely a poor
weak image and reflection of Him, yet from
Him along they come. If there is mercy in
our hearts, it comes from the fountain of
mercy. If there is the light of love in us,
it is a ray from the full sun of love.—
Charles Kingsley.

LET patience have her perfect work and
bring forth her celestial fruits. Trust God
to weave in your little thread into the great
web, though the pattern show it not yet.
When God's people are able and willing
thus to labour and wait, remember that
one day is with the Lord as a thousand
years, and a thousand years as one day; the
grand harvest shall come to its reaping
and the day shall broaden itself to a thou-
sand and years, and the thousand years shall
show themselves as a perfect and finished
day.—George Macdonald.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.—The following
passage is from a sermon preached by Bi-
shop Heber to his parishioners a short time
before his departure for India, in 1823:
“Life bears us on like a stream of a mighty
river. Our boat glides down the narrow
channels of the placid murmuring of the
little brook and the winding of its grassy
border. The trees shed their blossoms over
our young heads; the flowers on the brink
seem to offer themselves to our young
hands. We are happy in hope, and we
grasp eagerly at the beauties around us.
But the stream hurries on, and still our
hands are empty. Our course in youth
and manhood is along a wider and deeper
flood and amid objects more striking and
magnificent. We are animated by the
moving pictures of enjoyment and industry
which pass before us; we are excited by
some short-lived disappointments. But
our energy and our daring are both in
vain. The stream bears us on, and our
joys and our griefs are alike left behind us.
We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot
anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but
cannot be delayed. Whether rough or
smooth, the river hastens toward its home,
till the roar of the ocean is in our ears and
the tossing of the waves is beneath our heel,
and the lands lessen from our eyes and
clouds are lifted up around us, and the earth
loses sight of us, and we take our last leave
of earth and its inhabitants; and of our
further voyage there is no witness but the
Infinite and Eternal.”

PROPOSED FUGITIVE COOLIE CIR-
CULAR!

In the House of Commons on the 20th
March, Lord Stanley of Alderley rose to
ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Af-
fairs whether, in the instructions to be
issued to naval officers respecting fugitive
slaves, Her Majesty's Government would
provide the same measure of protection for
fugitive Coolies as fugitive slaves. Before
putting the question he would observe that
the Anti-Slavery Society and those who
work with it are decidedly of opinion that
there was no difference between the status
of the Coolie and that of the slave, and that
they were going to make hay while the sun
shone, and do their best, now that public
attention had again awakened, to alleviate
the hardships endured by Coolies. It was
not, however, necessary for his argument
that any of their lordships should accept
that view. It was sufficient that it had
been laid down by the leading journal that
not only danger to life, but also the fear of
a brutal flogging justified running away
and a captain of one of Her Majesty's ships
in protecting the fugitive for it is un-
deniable that Coolies were flogged and sub-
jected to ill-treatment. A Cuban corre-
spondent of the Aborigines Protection
Society wrote as follows:

“On arriving at Havannah the Chinese
are treated exactly like the negroes. They
are confined in large barracks and sold

individually or in lots by a mere endorse-
ment of their contracts, and then taken to
the sugar plantations. On the plantation
the Chinese labourer is treated as a slave.
His scanty wages—a fourth less than is ear-
ned by many of the negroes—hardly suffice
to supply him with the necessities which,
from the poverty of his own fare, he is
compelled to buy. The frequency with
which the Chinese commit assassination or
suicide is the best proof of their desperate
condition in Cuba. Formerly the Chinese
man recovered his liberty of action on the
expiration of his original period of service;
but recent Ordinances imposed by Spain
compel him to be always under a master or
patron, or at once to leave the country,
which, of course, for want of means he is
unable to do. Thus the servitude of the
Chinese practically becomes life long.”

If that statement was not sufficient au-
thority, he could cite some cases from our
own Colonies which have been judicially
proved. There were the two Hindu Coolies
who died of flogging in Province Wellesley.
There was a Coolie in Mauritius who was
trampled to death, and whose case was thus
described in a recent address of the Abori-
gines Protection Society to the Secretary
of State for the Colonies:

“We find in the first place to the trial
of a Frenchman named Tamier, for causing
the death of an Indian labourer on the
estate of M. E. de Chazal. The evidence
unquestionably disclosed the most brutal
violence on the part of the prisoner, and
yet on the trial the jury only convicted him
of a common assault, and at the same time
strongly recommended him to mercy, while
the columns of the local Press have since
borne witness to the public sympathy which
was felt not for the victim, but for his
murderous assailant.”

These are established facts. Now suppose
that one of Her Majesty's ships is at anchor
in a Cuban port, and at night two men
come off in a boat or swim to her—one was
a negro slave born in Angora, the other
was a Chinese Coolie kidnapped at Macao.
Next day before noon an official came on
board with a request from the authorities
of the port for the delivery of the two
fugitives. Well, what would the captain
do with the Coolie if his instructions had
not prepared him for this contingency?
There was another possibility. There were
some who quote Vattel to prove that a
nation might disregard the comity of
nations or what was due to other nations,
in obedience to its own judgment of what
its conscience prescribes to it. The French
nation has set up the principle that there
shall not be any ‘exploitation de l'homme
par l'homme’; and this was one of the
principal cries of the Revolution of 1848.
It was very difficult to translate the phrase.
The nearest translation he could suggest was, “No man shall make a profit out of
another man to his disadvantage.” The
French or any other nation, acting on these
principles, might in the ports of our
Colonies rescue discontented Coolies just as
we rescued fugitive slaves. The mere
possibility of such a thing showed that we
had also a vulnerable point if the comity of
nations was to be made light of. The noble
lord concluded by putting his question.

The Earl of Derby did not think it would be
advisable to lay down any fresh instruc-
tions bearing upon the particular case to
which his noble friend had referred. In
the first place, it was not desirable that any
new instructions respecting fugitive slaves
should be issued pending the inquiry
which the Government had already com-
menced, and which he hoped would not be
long delayed. In the next place, whereas it
was certain that many cases of fugitive
slaves coming on board Her Majesty's ships
had occurred, he was not aware of any instance
in which a fugitive Coolie had so pre-
sented himself. Such a case might, perhaps,
have occurred, but if it had he had been
unable to find a record of it in any of the
papers which he had felt it his duty to look
through. He did not see the advantage of
laying down a general rule which could not
have any application; or, in other words,
of providing against a contingency which
never arose. (Hear, hear.) Having said
that in answer to his noble friend's question,
he would point out there was a very
wide distinction—looking at the matters in
their legal aspect—between the case of an
escaped slave and that of an escaped
Coolie. It might be true that in some
cases Coolies had suffered much and that
in those places their condition did not prac-
tically differ much from that of slaves; but
in the legal aspect there was this great
distinction—that where the Coolie had been
treated as a slave that was done, not in
accordance with the law of the land, but in
violation of that law, while, on the other
hand, the fugitive slave sought to be taken
out of the operation of the law of the
country from which he was escaping. When
anything arose in the case of the Coolie he
had an appeal to the authorities of the
country. If he happened to be a British
subject it was competent to the captain of
our Her Majesty's ships to refer his case
to the British authorities. If he were not,
and was in a foreign country, giving his
labour, what right would we have to
interfere? If it was a simple question of
humanity, that would be settled by a refer-
ence to the British Consul. The matter
was one in which it was not desirable to
lay down a general rule, and in which a
general rule was in no way called for. (Hear,
hear.)

A MAN WITH A FUTURE.

The announcement that an American
citizen has taken a contract to fortify China
ought to be received with enthusiasm by
our fellow-countrymen. To be sure, Mr.
Wiard's contract is to cover the sum of six
million dollars, not much for a man of his
generous ideas of expenditure and with his
facilities for getting away with money.
But we must take it for granted that this
fixing sum is only designed as a preliminary
appropriation. When the six million
dollars have been submitted for a while to
the manipulation of the distinguished
artillerist and gun-buster, the Chinese
Government will, of course, come down
handsomely. The coast line of the Celestial
Empire from the mouth of the Amur
to Hainan, is nearly four thousand miles.
If Mr. Wiard's contract is to cover the
length of water-front, it is plain that
he has a large job on his hands. Then there
are two or three navigable rivers which
penetrate the Empire for more than two
thousand miles in various directions. And
as the Russian colossus is reputed to be
advancing upon China from the North and West,
it is likely that the entire country
may need Mr. Wiard's fortified line of
cavalierisation. The circuit of the Empire is
2,550 miles, or about one-half the circum-
ference of the globe, and the territory
embraced within these limits is about one-
third of the habitable regions of the earth.

one-third of the continent of Asia. If a
New-York or Washington Ring contractor
can contemplate these figures, and Mr.
Norman Wiard's god luck, without a
spark of envy, he must be more than human.
As a nation we are proud of Wiard's. Next
to the refined and modest Butler, he is
probably the most conspicuous example of
that national characteristic which we call
“cheek.” Few men have such a passion
for blowing money into space as Wiard.
During the late civil war he was provided
with a range, guns, powder, and assistance
at a convenient place on Staten Island.
Wiard has a passion for bursting guns; and
while the Armies of the Union were
thundering away at Richmond and Vicks-
burg, he relieved his overcharged feelings
by exploding cannons on Staten Island. It
was not a good day for him when he had
not cracked a dozen pieces of artillery; and
when the war was over, they forgot to tell
Wiard off, and he went on firing away
other people's money until he was dragged
off by act of Congress. During an interval
of rest, he invented a species of marine flying
artillery. He built a flotilla of vessels which
were modeled something like ferry-boats,
carrying—or to carry—mounted field-pieces.
These boats, which were designed to be
bomb-proof, had “aprons,” or planks, like
those used on river steamers and ferry-boats.
Approaching a hostile shore, while the foe
was presumably lulled into security by some
artifice, the planks were to be run out, the
artillery rushed ashore, and fire opened at
once upon the sleeping enemy. On any ap-
pearance of danger, the guns, which were to
be drawn by horses, were to be trotted on
board, and the flotilla was to steam
away in triumph. This ingenious scheme
would undoubtedly have been brilliantly
successful, if it had not been for the med-
dling of that marplot, Gen. B. F. Butler.
This renowned warrior, going off on one
of his destructive expeditions, happened to
observe Wiard's flying artillery of the sea.
It tickled his fancy, and he took it, as was
his habit when he saw things which pleased
him. Naturally, that was the last ever
heard of Wiard's horses, boats, and guns.
By this time, they have probably found
their way to some Boston junk-shop; or,
like the Kentucky Quartermaster's four
thousand horse-shoes, they may have been
“destroyed by rats, mice, and other ver-
min.” Mr. Wiard's stockholders have to
this day vainly petitioned the Government to
pay for this property. Gen. Butler op-
poses the claim on the ground that it is “a
job.”

We have said enough to indicate the
thoroughly practical character of Mr. Wiard's
genius. No one who is at all familiar with
the works of this great man will be surprised
at anything he may do or anything he may
propose. In brief, his plan for the defense of
China is a series of brick forts, three
hundred feet high on the outside rim, and
rising to five hundred feet in the centre.
These works, we should say, are to resemble
the historic Tower of Babel. The attempt of
Mr. Wiard and his assistants to talk Chinese will supply
the confusion of tongues needed to complete
the task. The nearest translation he could suggest was, “No man shall make a profit out of
another man to his disadvantage.” The
French or any other nation, acting on these
principles, might in the ports of our
Colonies rescue discontented Coolies just as
we rescued fugitive slaves. The mere
possibility of such a thing showed that we
had also a vulnerable point if the comity of
nations was to be made light of. The noble
lord concluded by putting his question.

The Earl of Derby did not think it would be
advisable to lay down any fresh instruc-
tions bearing upon the particular case to
which his noble friend had referred. In
the first place, it was not desirable that any
new instructions respecting fugitive slaves
should be issued pending the inquiry
which the Government had already com-
menced, and which he hoped would not be
long delayed. In the next place, whereas it
was certain that many cases of fugitive
slaves coming on board Her Majesty's ships
had occurred, he was not aware of any instance
in which a fugitive Coolie had so pre-
sented himself. Such a case might, perhaps,
have occurred, but if it had he had been
unable to find a record of it in any of the
papers which he had felt it his duty to look
through. He did not see the advantage of
laying down a general rule which could not
have any application; or, in other words,
of providing against a contingency which
never arose. (Hear, hear.) Having said
that in answer to his noble friend's question,
he would point out there was a very
wide distinction—looking at the matters in
their legal aspect—between the case of an
escaped slave and that of an escaped
Coolie. It might be true that in some
cases Coolies had suffered much and that
in those places their condition did not prac-
tically differ much from that of slaves; but
in the legal aspect there was this great
distinction—that where the Coolie had been
treated as a slave that was done, not in
accordance with the law of the land, but in
violation of that law, while, on the other
hand, the fugitive slave sought to be taken
out of the operation of the law of the
country from which he was escaping. When
anything arose in the case of the Coolie he
had an appeal to the authorities of the
country. If he happened to be a British
subject it was competent to the captain of
our Her Majesty's ships to refer his case
to the British Consul. The matter
was one in which it was not desirable to
lay down a general rule, and in which a
general rule was in no way called for. (Hear,
hear.)

LIGHTNING PRINTS.

Marks, remarkably tree-like, have some-
times been found on the bodies of persons
struck by lightning. MM. Bossut and
Leroy, in 1786, reported to the Academic
Sciences a case of this kind, and ac-
counted for it by supposing that the light-
ning in its passage through the body had
forced the blood into the vessels of the
skin, and thus the ramifications of these
vessels were visible on the surface. Arago
adopted a similar explanation in regard to
a case which occurred in France much more
recently. Two persons standing near a
poplar-tree were struck by lightning, and
on the breast of each were found marks
closely resembling the branches of the
poplar. More strictly belonging to those
instances in which the lightning-marks
resemble familiar objects is one that oc-
curred in a Somersettshire village in 1812. One
version of the story is that “six sheep
reposing in a meadow surrounded by woody
trees were killed by lightning, and when the
skins were taken from the animals a fac-
simile of a portion of the surrounding scenery
was visible on the inner skin.” The other
version of that, about twenty years ago, in
a village in the neighbourhood of Bath, a
farmer and his men were engaged in the fields
when a violent storm of thunder and lightning
came on, and three or four valuable rams,
which had taken shelter under a tree, were
killed; when the skins reached the fall-
monger, on the inside of each was found
depicted a very accurate representation of
the tree under which the animals had sought
refuge. Although differing in details, these
two accounts probably relate to the same
occurrence; the latter is perhaps more
credible than the former, seeing that we
can more readily believe an impression of
a tree than of a landscape being thus
produced. In 1846, at Graham's Town in
South Africa, a flash of lightning struck
the gable of a powder-mill. The building
contained a store of twelve tons of gunpow-
der, in copper-bound barrels packed in a
cloister about four feet from the wall. The
lightning ran along the wall of the gable,
beneath the floor, and out under the door-
stall. The mark of the flash, zigzag in
shape, and directed at an angle of about
eighty degrees, was plainly visible on the
white-washed wall of the magazin'e, resem-
bling in color the stain produced by the
explosion of a very light train of powder;
and a small hole or crack was made in the
arch where it entered. There was no tre-
mark or mystical mark here; the mark
produced was evidently the zigzag path of

the lightning itself. Signor Orioli brought
before a scientific congress at Naples four
narratives relating to lightning prints. In
the first lightning struck the foremast of
the brigantine Santa Anna in the Bay of
Tirreno; a sailor-sitting under the mast
was struck dead, and on his back was found
an impression of a horse-shoe, similar to
one fixed on the mast head. In the second,
a sailor, in a somewhat similar position,
was struck by a lightning-flash on the left
breast with an impression of 44; an almost
exact representation of a number 44 that
was at the extremity of one of the masts.
In the third, a young man was found struck
by lightning; he had on a girdle with some
small gold coins in it, and images of these
were imprinted on his skin in the order
they occupied in the girdle. In the fourth,
an Italian lady of Lugano was sitting near
a window during a thunder-storm, and was
struck, though in a way scarcely conscious
to herself at the time; a lower which hap-
pened to be in the path of the lightning
was perfectly reproduced or reprinted on
her leg, where it remained permanently.
Having occurred in the West Indies, one, in
1862, was rendered remarkable by this
phenomenon: A poplar tree on a coffee
plantation was struck by lightning, and on
one of the large dry leaves was found
imprinted an exact representation of some
pine trees that stood three or four hundred
yards distant.

“About the same time a powerful column
was described advancing along the crest of
the Aya heights beyond the river Oria. It
was a portion of Moriones' force, moving
southward from the lately-conquered
heights on the borders of Biscay. As the
sun was rapidly nearing the horizon, and
movements are all but impossible except
in broad daylight amid the rocky denes of
these mountains, this latter force, satisfied
with occupying the dominant height which
had been abandoned to it so easily, encamped
for the night on the summit of the mountain
of Aya, where the position could be
distinctly made out from the long chain of
marked trees, and “on” the breast of the
tree, appeared very conspicuously. Scientific
journals, as well as those of a popular
character, contained a rich store of incidents
more or less similar to the above. Dr. Franklin
stated in 1786 that about twenty years

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P. cannot be paid; O. S. cannot be sent; L. at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) (Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents).

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is: Letters, 5 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail preparation is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Amakusa, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 8; 1 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 1 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, (Fr.) 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, 8. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Sagon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz, 2 cents; 2 oz, 4 cents; every 4 oz, 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Postage.	Books & Patterns		
			1 oz.	2 oz.	Every 4 oz.
via.					
Brindisi (Br.)	30	6	4	8	14
Marselles (Fr.)	30	6	4	8	12
Southampton	24	4	2	4	8
By Priv. Steamer	12	6	4	6	12
" via Brindisi	24	6	4	6	12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Notley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continent, &c., of Europe.

	(Br.)	via Brindisi.	(Br.)	via Trieste.	(Br.)	via Marseilles.
Austria,	Letters	18	22	18½ oz.		
Belgium,						
Germany,	N.W. prs.	4	4	O.P.		
Holland,						
Hungary,	Bks.	10	10	O.P.		
Luxemburg,	Ptn.					
Switzerland,						
Denmark,	Letters	18	24	18½ oz.		
Faroe Is.						
Holigoland,	N.W. prs.	4	6	C.P.		
Iceland,						
Romania,	Bks.	10	14	O.P.		
Serbia,	Ptn.					
	Letters	18	26	18½ oz.		
Norway,	N.W. prs.	4	6	O.P.		
Sweden,	Bks.	10	14	O.P.		
Russia,	Ptn.					
REGISTRATION	To all the above	12	12	D. P.		

By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Books.	Patterns.
France, { —(1 oz.)	18	D. P.	C. P.	C. P.
Algeria,	14	12	2	6
Italy,	—	—	—	—
Spain,	—	—	—	—
Via Gibraltar,	24	None	4	L.
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.
" Southampton,	None	8	8	8 (2 oz.)
Portugal,	—	—	—	—
Via Gibraltar,	24	None	4	L.
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	D. P.	C. P.	C. P.
" Southampton,	16	6	6 (2 oz.)	—
Turkey,	—	—	—	—
British Office,	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)
Austrian Office,	22	12	4	16
Greece (1 oz.),	12	None	C. P.	C. P.
Gibraltar,	—	—	—	—
Malta,	8	8	2	8

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet.	(Letters 4 oz.)
France & Algeria,	12 D. P. O. P. C. P. C. P.
Italy,	15 D. P. O. P. C. S. C. S.
Spain,	18 None C. S. C. S.
Portugal,	18 D. P. C. P. C. P.
Turkey,	12 D. P. 2 C. P.
Greece,	12 None O. P. O. P.
Gibraltar,	18 None C. S. C. S.

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North Central, and South America.

	Via Brindisi or Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Letters,	40	34
Registration,	16	16
Newspapers,	8	6
Books and Patterns,	18	12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

	Via Brindisi or Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Letters,	24	23
Registration,	16	16
Newspapers,	8	6
Books and Patterns,	18	12

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Island, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book-packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book-packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book-packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, Fiji, Socotra, Madera, Portugal, or by French packet to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs, (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, marks (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars,—i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule is infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Repliæ are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given when furnished) to previous Notes or Queries); as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Ad-dress *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first numbers of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors." In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shih King*, by the Rev. E. J. Elia, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chuan Aym, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

- From Green Island to the Gas Works.
- From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
- From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
- From Harbour Master's to the P. and O Co.'s Office.
- From P. and O Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
- From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
- From Naval Yard to the Pier.
- From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anch. estd.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Altona	4 o	Muller	Ger. str.	1179	May 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Asia	4 k	Pateau	Foh. str.	883	May 5	Siemssen & Co.		
Bombay	4 k	Smith	Brit. str.	1327	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Braemar Castle	4 c	Marshall	Brit. str.	1425	May 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Candia	4 k	Thomson	Brit. str.	1342	April 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Cawdor Castle	5 h	Craig	Brit. str.	1419	May 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
City of Peking	3 h	Maurt	Amer. str.	5079	April 29	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Cyphernes	5 h	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	April 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Douglas	5 h	Burnie	Brit. str.	864	May 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Jedda	5 c	Clark	Brit. str.	934	May 6	Gee Cheong Hong		
Kjobenhavn	6 k	Pauslson	Dan. str.	701	May 1	Yuen Fat Hong		
Leonor	5 h	Aranguire	Span. str.	408	May 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Lombardy	2 h	Gillson	Brit. str.	1726	May 6	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Malacca	4 k	Shellard	Brit. str.	1046	May 6	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Norden	4 c	Jensen	Dan. str.	778	May 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Oxfordshire	4 h	Jones	Brit. str.	1228	May 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Pawtuxet	4 k	.....	.....	280	June 18	Ang. Heard & Co.		
Perambuco	5 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	646	May 6	Melchers & Co.		
Rajasthanian	4 c	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	April 27	Yuen Fat Hong		
Singapore	4 c	Frake	Brit. str.	964	April 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Thengvalla	4 c	Lizarza	Span. str.	174	May 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Vasco de Gama	5 c	Mourier	Dan. str.	1677	May 6	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Venice	6 c	Watson	Brit. str.	2000	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Volga	5 c	.....	.....	1270	May 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yesso	5 b	Punckhard	Brit. str.	950	April 29	Messageries Maritimes		
Yotting	2 b	.....	.....	559	May 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
				324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		
Sailing Vessels								
Alden Besse	3 c	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.		
Alma	8 h	Lehmeyer	Ger. bk.	385	April 20	Melchers & Co.		
Annie Fish	8 h	Giffes	Amer. sh.	1496	April 23	Messagers Maritimes		
Beethoven	8 k	Hajne	Ger. bk.	340	April 23	Melchers & Co.		
Belted Will	1 k	Spannwhite	Brit. sh.	812	May 5	Order		
Brama	4 c	Timppe	Gen. bk.	380	May 2	Wiesler & Co.		
British Crown	1 c	Andrew	Brit. bk.	448	April 27	Lammert, Atkinson & Co.		
Corn Pop	1 h	Green	Gen. bk.	401	April 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Caroline Behn	1 h	Schmidt	Gen. sh.	678	April 24	Siemssen & Co.		
Catherine Marden	5 b	Marden	Brit. sh.	287	April 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Chas. C. Leary	8 c	Stephen	Amer. sh.	644	April 24	Captain		
Cheng Hoon	2 h	Chang Sang	Span. sh.	200	April 20	80 Chinese		
Christina A. F.	4 o	Federico	Brit. sh.	175	Jan. 8	Order		
Columba	2 h	Salano	Brit. sh.	844	May 1	Russell & Co.		
Comet	6 b	Bay	Amer. sh.	1157	April 28	Tudor Company		
Commissary	8 b	Hunter	Brit. sh.	600	April 28	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Corinne	8 b	Gorman	Brit. sh.	395	April 25	Wiesler & Co.		
Dora	8 k	Zurarraga	Span. bg.	322	May 2	E. Kiser		
F. H. Jessen	4 c	Rasmussen	Gen. sh.	275	May 2	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Fano	4 k	Norby	Dan. sh.	397	April 21	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Feiga	4 k	Christiansen	Dan. sh.	316	April 23	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Flodden	8 c	Murdock	Brit. sh.	377	May 6	Order		
Franz	4 c	Hildebrandt	Brit. sh.	148	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.		
Gustav Adolf	4 c	Oehlmann	Gen. sh.	272	April 20	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Hope	3 c	Boulton	Brit. sh.	454	April 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Iphigenia	4 c	Matzen	Gen. sh.	454	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Jerfalcon	2 k	Bentley	Brit. sh.	297	May 1	Captain		
John Sverdrop	2 h	Petersen	Norv. sh.	182	April 6	Frazar & Co.		
Jonathan Chase	4 c	Curtis	Amer. sh.	693	Mar. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Jylland	4 c	Laub	Dan. sh.	387	April 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Kvik	3 c	Lorsang	Norv. sh.	400	April 27	F. Degener		
Lizzie	4 h	Inokay	Brit. sh.	216	May 6	Broadbear, Anthony & Co.		
Lochiel	2 k	Ewen	Foh. sh.	553	May 6	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Louise Marie	5 k	Laine	Gen. sh.	289	May 6	Landstein & Co.		
Madagascar	8 h	Spesoon	Gen. sh.	864	May 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Marquis of Argyle	4 k	Owens	Brit. sh.	500	April 10	Rozario & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	6 b	Hall	Brit. sh.	580	April 29	Rozario & Co.		
Naworth Castle	8 b	Lindskater	Brit. sh.	354	April 30	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Ocean Chief	6 c	Coast	Brit. sh.	386	April 24	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Otso	2 b	Sundsten	Gen. sh.	436	April 26	Captain		
Pallas	8 c	Gneders	Gen. sh.	493	April 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Prince Arthur	4 c	Wells	Brit. sh.	296	April 28	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Ricca Genova	8 c	Cummins	Brit. sh.	626	April 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Scotia								